# The Evening Times

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This is ULARANTEED to the advertisers of the country is a BOND OF \$50,000 in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, deposited and Deposit Company of Maryland, deposited the Northwestern Sational Bank, of Chicago. ADVERTISERS' GUARANTEE COMPANY, By J. R. MASON, President.

MONDAY JANUARY 23, 1899.

## Agminuldo's Helpers

On Sunday night the Academy of Music in New York, being the only place of public amusement open, was packed by people curious to hear what the anti-expanalonist speakers could say in defence of their narrow and unpatriotic course They were addressed by Mr. Eustle, form er ambassador to Prance; by Samuel Gampers, of the Labor Union, and by Bourke Cockran. But they were sadly disappoint ed. From the synopsis of his speech that is printed, the chief objection of Mr. Eustis to the acquisition of the Philip pines appeared to be that after the resent Congress adjourns and until the next meets President McKinley will be a military dictator over the islands, and this "will give him a swelled head. The other speakers repeated the insincer and inadequate arguments that have been made in the Senate and promptly refuted

This demonstration was not needed to prove to the American people that there is no valid ground of opposition to the retention of the Philippines. Every reason presented by the speakers was as false as the assertion of Mr. Eustis that "the sentiment of the American people is opposed to the rash idea of expansion." In the No vember elections the supreme issue was the President's policy. The fight was made on the times laid down in his own call on the people. The result was a sweeping victory, which was against all precedent The supporters of the Administration retained a majority in the House of less than eighteen in the Senatething unknown in the Congressional elections following a Presidential contest.

Since then every Republican newspaper n the country and nine-tenths of the Peace. Two States, California and Maine, have spoken through their legislatures, and both unanimously in favor of rattfication and the retention of the Philippines. In Maine, an enthusiastic vote carried the the single execution of Senator Frye all Maine's representatives at Washington for all concerned. are known to oppose expansion. To assert that the American people are not heartily and almost unanimously with the President is to disregard all evidence and to make a deliberare misrepresentation of the truth for no one who has the least interest in the subject can be ignorant of the fact.

statements of the minority. Every word that was ultered against exconsion was a reflection on the intelligence, republicanism, and bonesty of the American people. They were charged with purely selfish motives in their purpose to extend the benefits of our political system to the Pilipinos; they were charged with ignorance and weakness. In spite of the success of England in carrying to oppressed peoples who are incapable of self-government the blessings of civilization, the minority in this country denies the ability of the Republic to administer the government of the Filipinos in the interests of that race. The platform of the obstructionists is simple distrust of the prople who have made the American Repubhe what it is. The object of the meeting was to bolster up the minority in the Senate, but the latter will not be deluded into the belief that any important part of the public approves its war on the Treaty. The only practical effect will be to strengthen the resolve of the German ngents at Hongkong to push Aguinaldo into an aggressive campaign that will end in his own destruction.

# Commissary Looseness.

It is a proverb, the result of long experience, that if the head of a business is ex the subordinates will be loose. The story that comes from Manila of the incompetency and neglect in the Commissary department will surprise no one who is familiar with the inefficiency of the head of the War Department and the scandals affecting the purchase and distribution of commissary supplies. That civillans, appointed because of their kinghin with politicians of influence, should so mismanage the issue and sale of rations as to make it possible for men to rob the Government with impunity, is another proof of the danger that comes of politics in the army

Mr. T. M. McFarlane, of the Astor Bat-Philippines, says that he made from buying supplies from the Commissary department at wholesale cost prices and selling them for twice as much be had paid. For example, McFarlane most people as an extremely sensible and

bought oatmeal at seven and one-half cents of the commissary for seven and one-half cents a pound,"

Any private could buy any quantity of any article from the commissary at less than San Francisco prices, without signing his name or being identified or explaining what he intended to do with it. Jewell, the agent of a Hongkong firm, got the men to make purchases, for which he paid never less than double the commissary price He removed the Government labels, put on those of his firm, and sold them to the hospital stewards for never less than dou-480 ble the price he paid. Many privates sold their purchases to the stores in Manila, which paid still more. Oatmeal, dried and cannel fruits, and American crackers were the principal things Jewell wanted, and these could be bought in unlimited quantity, and without vouchers, of the commissary. The fact that McFarlane bought fifty-pound packages every day did not disturb the confidence and serenity of the commissary, who never enquired as to their destination. He asserts that the agents of the Red Cross sell supplies to Manila merchants.

That there is no knowledge of su transactions among the officials at Washington is not surprising, since General Breckinridge's office has been emasculated and upset by the order of the Adjutant General requiring all the subordinates of of the Inspector General to report not to General Breckinridge, but to the Adjutant General, who is said to have no time to calling Major Marchand. consider inspection reports. But it is surprising that there should be no safeguards about the selling of commissary supplies. It would naturally occur to an efficient commissary officer that unless the sale should be restricted and the purchasers required to produce a certificate of some kind from a responsible company officer there would be exactly such frauds as this, in which the Government sells goods at ost price and boys them back at four

Pardoning Criminals. Governor Roosevelt has intimated that se will hold an extremely tight rein in the matter of pardoning criminals, and that there are certain types of criminal whom he will not pardon at all. He thinks that habitual criminals lose all respect for the law through the ease with which they can scape punishment, even if convicted.

This is a good thing to hear, and it is be hoped that the indiscriminate pardoning of criminals by other governors will be somewhat checked in course of time. There is a class of benevolent persons to whom it seems a most romantic and beautiful task to work for the release of a avict-especially if he happen to interest them personally or has influential friends. It is bad enough to see a rascal of decent family connections comfortably certain that he will escape the consequences of his misdeeds on account of the shame he has brought on his friends; but it is perhaps a little worse for the comrunity when a well-known scoundrel is leased to practice his schemes under another name, simply because some wellmeaning but illogical people got interested his personality. That is a lesson to all the other rogues of his type-a lesson which they will not fail to learn and which

will be extremely bad for the public.

Nothing can be said against work for the good of convicted criminals, when wisely and calmly done. Many a man finds himself in state's prison who is no more guilty than the uncaught rascal who roams at large; and the prisoner knows it. Many habitual criminals have fallen into evil ways because they never had any inducement to better ones. To such men the regular life of the prison, forcing them to live decently whether they will or not. may be an actual benefit; and the more that is done to help on this reformatory work the better it will be. If the prisoner s encouraged to form good resolutions. reconditional ratification of the Treaty of his time has expired, he may come out of prison a far better man than he went in, and in hundreds of cases such men have become useful and respected citizens. But if his resolutions are genuine he will not beg for a commutation of just punishsolution in spite of the fact that with ment; and if they are not, the longer be can be kept under surveillance the better

> These benevolent people who torment the executive for pardons for convicted criminals would be much more useful in another line of work. If they would turn their attention to keeping people out of prison, out of the police courts, and engaged in useful employment, they would really bg doing some good in the world. About half the men and women who are daily brought on for trial in the police court could have seen made decent and respectable memsers of society if somebody had only taken little pains with them at the proper time. When a child is left to run in the treets instead of going to school, when it is brought up in a one-room tenement along with older persons who are more or ess vicious and idle, the chances are ninety-nine to one against that child's being any improvement on its parents. If the benevolent ladies and gentlemen who are spending time and money on convicted criminals would turn their attention to ree kindergartens, industrial schools, vacation schools, and the sanitary improvement of the slums, for just one generaon, they would find that the next crop of criminals would be visibly decreased. 'Prevention is better than cure" is a very now as it ever was. It is much easier to prevent any evil than to stop it after it has got a fair start, whether the evil is a large criminal and pauper population, a

Bourke Cockran is in favor of annexing Canada and Mexico, but for some unexplained reason he is opposed to taking in anything-except Porto Rico-that has water between it and this country. He does not make a pretence of explaining our inability to govern islands as well as the simple salt solution. continents. The attitude of a professional rator is always open to suspicion.

Archbishop Ireland will not represent the American Republic at the Czar's Peace Conference. Whether it is the Pope's veto on his appointment that caused the President to change his mind is not known. It was stated that the Pope appealed to the Czar to include him in the invitations, but as this would be to place him on the plane with temporal rulers, the Czar declined; that therefore the Pope decided that no tery, which has just returned from the prelate of the Catholic Church should take part in the proceedings. However twenty to forty dollars a day by that may be, the President has decided to authorize the Ambassador to Russia to serve, and, if three are required, the Ambassadors to Great Britain and Germany. to a contrastor who, in turn, sold them This will disappoint many politicians who back to the Government for twice the sum are out of employment, but it will strike

certainly an economical solution. There a pound of the commissary, said it to the have been so many extra-official bodies contractor for twenty cents, who sold it recently that the compensation will be back to the Government, for use in the quite an item. There are the Peace Comgeneral hospital, for forty cents. "No one missioners to Paris, the prolonged Alger will imagine," he says, "that there was a Relief Commissioners, the a'so pro onged single steward in that hospital who did not Evacuation Commissioners in Cuba, the know that he could buy the same oatmeal Porto Rican Commissioners, the new Philippine Commissionera, the Colonial Advisory Commissioners to consider franchises and the like in the West Indies, besides the frequent special commissioners such as Robert P. Porter, and so on They all have to be paid something mor-

than their actual or constructive outlay. The complaints of Cuban journalists at Santiago do not necessarily represent the centiment of the people. The newspaper men are intoxicated by their new liberty and naturally carry it to excess. The freedom to pitch into existing authority is delicious after an eternity of Spanish oppression and suppression. In the action of these writers is to be found a profitable lesson. The Filipinos, especially, who are suddenly freed from their restraint, are not capable of doing things in a moderate way, and if left to themselves, as the American provincialists suggest, they would cut one another's throats. As the Irishman said when he whipped his wife: Tis not because I hate ye that I bate ye but to show me authority over ye.'

protectorate over the Soudan, but has practically established it. No concession from all the powers could lead to other steps than she is now taking to govern the territory with a single and absolute hand. She does not explain to, or in any way consider, France, although that nation did not acknowledge British supremacy in re-

Yesterday General Breckinridge was ex patriated, partly because he had not shown any zeal in the defence of the War Department's bungling administration and partly because he was engaged in an official investigation of the tainted meat scandal that would make things very uncom fortable for the Secretary of War. The officers who ffave stood up before the Algerian calsominers and declared their sat isfaction with everything, from typhoid fever to rotten meat, will have much nicer times than the too scrupulous Inspector General.

Considering the fact that most of the appropriation bills are still to be acted upon by the Senate and that the fourth of March is approaching at a high rate of speed, the statement ascribed to Senator Gorman, that the Treaty will be thoroughly discussed and reach a vote at this session, seems rather rash. The antiscalpers' bill alone is likely to consume a good deal of the remaining time, and there is sure to be a hard fight in both houses on the army reorganization bill. The more the war scandals are stirred up the greater becomes the opposition to Secretary Alger's pernicious measure adopted Chairman Hull.

### "EMBALMED BEEF" PATENTED Government Record of a Process for Preserving Meat.

The "New York Sun" says that while one department of the Government is struggling with the question of the existence of such a commodity as "embalmed beef," and its alleged use as a food for American soldlers, another department has on record the details of the beef-embalming process, and has given protection to the inventor of the article. beef" in the Patent Office dates dates back to 1877, when letters patent were granted for the process, evidently the outcome of experiments following the allowance of patents for embalming human bodies, two

John L. Alberger, of Buffalo, New York State was the man who secured the orig-inal patent for a "process of preserving flesh," under letters patent No. 194,569, granted August 28, 1877. The Alberger patent covered these four points.

1. The process of preserving flesh for food

matrix and market value of the meat is correspondingly increased.

2. The process of preserving flesh for tood by first injecting the same with a saline solution, then subjecting the injected neat to a refrigeration to curing the bones and cartillages, and then immersing the injected meat in brine of surfable strength for withdrawing from the injected meat any excess or supplying there to any deficiency in said.

3. The process of immersing the injected meat for finally curing the same in the saline solution, which has passed through the carcass, after the saline solution has been heated, so as to separate the coagniable matters from the solution.

4. The process of treating the injected flesh trimmings by packing the same in beas, smoking them, then badling the same in water, and packing them in air-tight cans.

In his specification, submitted to the Patent Office with his application on April 16, 1877, Alberger claimed merit for his invention as an improvement on the methods of using common salt through the addition of either carbolic or salicylic acid, and he even went so far as to declare that the acid process improved the quality and appearance of the meat, besides increasing the weight. In his criticism of the use of common salt he said:

The mode and process of injecting the care-The mode and process of itjecting the carcass simply with a saline solution is imperieted and unreliable for curing meat for fine market in the following patientars: The saline solution injected into the arteries and capillaries constringes the tissues, and thereby prevents the marrow bones and hardier cartilages from receiving the necessary quantity of saline solution to fully cure the same, which frepuently causes the marrow bones, cartilages and adjacent parts to run into decomposition, either in smoking or afterward. The albuminous juices, which are very apt to putterly, are drawn out of the meat by the ordinary process of salting or pickling, while the

In the patentee's process the carcass immediately after the animal was killed was prepared for injection by opening the chest and forming apertures in both sides of the heart. The solution was made by mixing in one gallon of water three pounds of salt, eight ounces of sugar, two large criminal and pauper population, a calculating and selfish national spirit, or a hole at the root of a tooth.

ounces of saltpetre, and crystalized carbolic acid in the proportion of half an ounce to about 120 gallons of brine. Saltcylic acid could be substituted for car-

bolic in like proportion.

The carcass was injected with this solution under a hydrostatic head of about eight feet, expelling the blood from the vessels and permeating the tissues with the solution. This done, Alberger claim-ed these superiorities for the acid over the solution.

The acid has the effect to fix or coagulate an retain in the tissues the soluble albuminous juices, which amount to from 3 to 5 per cent, of the weight of the animal. The juices, after having been under the influence of the carbolic of salicylic acid, are no longer putrefactive, while they are of great untritive value.

There was a refrigerating process con-nected with Alberger's plan, but this was only a detail of the embalming. He held the injected meat in cold storage for from three to fifteen days, while the marroy bones and cartilages were absorbing

3 de: (From the Houston Post.) be well to remark right now that; the ion of useless bills doesn't wake a legi-state-man.

Something Very Distant,

(From the Boston Globe.) When you see lions eating straw it may be that ingland will join in the movement for disarma-ent. But let the Czar continue to chew hay in chalf of peace. It is bound to do good, anyway.

# GENERAL WASHINGTON

SENTIMENT ON THE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

What of Captain Carter!-A great nany people would like to know what has secome of the findings in the court-martial case of Captain Carter. In some re spects this has been the most remarkable court-martial case in the history of the United States Army. Carter was tried fully two years ago. One of the charges brought against him was of embezzling over \$1,000,000 of the Government's money while in charge of certain harbor improvements at Savannah. He was, it is understood, found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed from the Army in disgrace and imprisoned for a term of years. indings have been held up and reviewed

by General Miles, Secretary Alger, and the Adjutant General. Finally former Senator George E. Edmunds, at the special request of the Presi-dent, went over the papers in the case and gave an opinion. Each one, it is said, with the exception of Edmunds, approved the findings of the court-martial. Mr. Edmunds, it is said, did not question the guilt of Captain Carter, but he raised a technical coint, regarding the legality of guilt of Captain Carter, but he raised a technical point regarding the legality of the admission of certain evidence at the trial. It has since been unofficially announced at least a dozen times since Mr. Edmunds made his report that the President had decided to approve the findings of the court-martial so far as they related to dismissal from the service, but would remit the imprisonment clause. Up to date, however, he has apparently done nothing. One rather curious feature of date, however, he has apparently done nothing. One rather curious feature of the whole matter is that one of the firm of contractors who has been interested in Carter gave Col. Theodore Roosevelt hearty Support for governor of New York last fall, although this firm has been classed as "Democratic" in the past. A New Yorker said today that the Republican "gains" in Chandrag could be seen to the other contents. Onandaga county and one or two other spots where these contractors had "influ-ence" saved Colonel Roosevelt from de-

"The only thing that astonishes me emarked an army officer today, "is that with the influence at his command why in I would advise General Eagan to make haste to connect with Captain Carter's

The California Senatorship .- It seems to be accepted as certain by Cali ornians in Washington that young Buck Grant has no show whatever of succeeding Senator Stephen M. White in the Senate The open admission of bribery that has been proved against him has been too much for the fine sensibilities of Califor-nia Republicans. Young Buck Grant mar-ried a daughter of the late Senator Chaffee of Colorado. Chaffee left a large estate When Buck left New York after the dis-astrous failure of Grant & Ward it was said that there were judgments against

him for several million dollars.
"I think that it looks like Bulla," said "I think that it looks like Bulia, sala Senator White today, in speaking of the Senatorial matter in his State. Bulia is undoubtedly the ablest and best man in the list of candidates. He would really be a credit to the State. The only thing likely to prevent his election is that the railroads are understood to be against him, and out in Callfornia the railroad influence; counts in California the railroad 'influence' counts for something."

Jeff. Levy in Washington.-The question of the leadership of the minority of the next House is likely to be settled within the next few days. Jefferson M. Levy, one of Tammany Hall's new representatives elected last fall, is in Washington. Mr. Levy announced his candidacy for the leadership the night of the elec-tion. He has made a study of parliamen-tary tactics and believes that he is fully equipped to rattle Tom Reed or any of the giants of the House. Levy is here, it is said, to look over the field and advise all of his rivals to get out of the way. If Mr. Levy does not get the "leadership" he is seeking, he will be a badly disappoint-ed man. He regards his candidacy most seriously which some people are unkind enough to observe is just where the joke

Story of Perry Belmont .- This story is related of Perry Belmont, of New York, former Representative in the House, and for a brief season Minister to Spain. Mr. Belmont held a commission for a short time last summer as assistant inspector general with the rank of major and was assigned to duty at Camp Alger, near Falls Church. The nights were hot at the time of Belmont's arrival and sleeping was a difficult matter under the most favrable circumstances. It seems that Major Belmont was much annoyed at the sentry's calling out the hours during the night coupled with the additional infor-mation that "all's well." Every time the announcement was made Belm After he had stood it for a few days or nights his patience gave out. One night he appeared at the entrance of his tent arrayed in pajamas and calling to the sentinel said: "My man, you do not need to call out the hours for me. I have a watch in my tent." Mr. Belmont has been guyed pleasantly since then regarding his knowledge of military regulations.

#### GERMANY'S BEER TRADE. Exports Greatly Exceed Those of the United States. Germany exports about four times as

much beer as the United States, according to the report of Consul Shaw, at Barranquilla, to the State Department. His communication also gives come interesting data, regarding the consumption of bee in that city. The report says:

in that city. The report says:

During the year the beer imported into this city from England, France, Germany and the United States was estimated at 2,925,697 pounds. There are no breweries in this consular district, but beer is now made at Bogota, and it is said to be of a very fair quality.

I am told by dealers that English beer is most popular in this market, although, as will appear from the data given, Germany furnished the largest amount last year. American beer formerly ranked among the most popular brands, but I am told it has lost favor with bottle dealers and consumers because it will not keep in this climate, as do the English and German beers. I saw today in the warehouse of an importer American beer which I was told had been in the house about four months. It was unsalable, because it had become cloudy and dirty looking; there was also considerable sediment in the bottle. It is said that this difficulty is encountered with most. also considerable sediment in the bottle. It is said that this difficulty is encountered with most, if not all, of the American beers after a time, while the English and German brands are com-paratively free from it. I saw English beer-which the same dealer said had been in the house for seven months. It was quite clear, and contained no sediment.

contained no sediment.

Beer is not kept in cold storage. The average normal temperature is 86 degrees in the shade. I have seen it as low as 72 degrees during the last thirteen months. One factory supplies this city with ice at 3 cents per pound at the factory. In large quantities the price is somewhat less. Very many people buy ice in as small quantities as one pound at a time.

## MEXICAN ORANGES State Department Gets Some Inter-

He further says:

esting Facts Concerning Them. Notwithstanding the quantity of oranges shipped from Cuidad Juarez every season, Consul Kindrick, of that place, writes to the State Department, at the request of a New Englander, that there are no firms in that city dealing in shooks for oranges.

He further says:

Nearly all orange-box shooks come from Florida. It would be difficult to determine precisely their exact cost. To say they cost 10 cents per box would be as accurate a value as could be given. The shipments of oranges this season from Mexico to the United States have been greater than ever before. Three hundred and four carloads of oranges have passed through this port for distribution throughout the United States. Ten years ago a dozen cars were considered a great many.

The season for shipping oranges begins in August and September, but the fault in the beginning is poor in quality. This early crop is called "Brevas," and only thirteen earloads were shipped to the United States markets this season. The Mexican oranges shipped through this port are from La Barca, in the State of Jalisco, which borders on the Pacific Ocean in the southwestern t section of the republic. They are marketed in the Central States of the Union, and as far South as Atlanta, Ga. Five carloads were sent to Candain bond.

## ANOTHER ROUTE ACROSS PHILIPPINE QUESTION

Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the

In the course of a conversation con-

nnexation or to prevent it, as the case

seems to me from what I have read and

observed, is to move slowly in the matter.

STRENGTHENING HER HARBORS

France Needs War to Banish the

Dreyfus Spectre.

Paris, Jan. 23.-Admiral Valery has or

dered re-enforcements from the harbors at

Brest and Calais. Leaves of absence for

the marines of the French northern squad-

A writer in "La Liberte," who signs him-self "Diplomst," argues that France is in a strong position to fight England.

He says she would not make the mis

takes Spain did in the war with the United States, but would play a waiting game that would eventually tire England out.

Meanwhile, says the writer, a war would

inite France and dispel the Dreyfus night-

VICTIMS OF AN ASSASSIN.

Frenchman With a Mania Like Va-

cher at Large.

Paris, Jan. 23.-The police believe that

second Vacher is at large, who without

motive stabs young girls on lonely roads

During the last week two cases have been reported of girls being suddenly met by the assassin, who sprang from behind some trree and stabbed them. Neither of

these was fatally injured, but yesterday a

fourteen-year-old girl named Ernesting

Courteen-year-bid girl named Ernestile Lombardini, on her way home near the place Saint-Louis, was stabbed and killed. There were ten wounds in her body.

Her purse, which contained a few francs

POLICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK.

Heavy Reduction Among the Favor-

New York, Jan. 23,-One of the most

violent "shake-ups" in the history of the

police department stirred the members of

the force at 8 o'clock this morning, when 300 of those who have been assigned hith-erto to special detail work reported to va-rious precinct commanders for assignment

favored places, has been reduced from 1,500

DEVOTION OF A PRIEST.

Contracted Smallpox Administering

Extreme Unction to a Woman.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.-A St. Louis priest's

devotion to duty may cause his death of

smallpox. The Rev. Theophilus T. Pud-

lowski, pastor of St. Casimir's Catholic

Church, was called on Thursday to admin-

ister the sacrament of extreme unction

to Mary Balzerozak, who was dving at

confessor, closed the eyes of the dying woman and returned to St. Louis. He be-

came ill Saturday. Yesterday he was found to have contracted smellpox and was taken back to quarantine, where he is in a dangerous condition.

THE SEARCH FOR ANDREE.

One of Herr Stadling's Rescue Party

Stockholm, Jan. 23.—The return to Stock-

holm of Herr Stadling and his companions

from their vain search of the Arctic Coast

of Siberia for traces of the Andree balloon

expedition has already been told. Fur-

ther facts have been received regarding

the search and the misfortune that befell

the leader and one of his men on their

Dr. Nilson left the two other men and

went up the Lena River to Yakutsk, while

Stadling and Froenkel went down the Lena

to the sea, intending to make their way in a boat along the coast westward to the Olenek River. While on this journey Stad-

ling and his companion were wrecked, but

managed to reach an uninhabited island.

170 miles from the river, where they were icebound for seventeen days until succor

ached them. Gaining the mainland at last, they pro-

cured reindeer and proceeded to the mouth of the Anabar River and thence to Yenisel.

All reached home in safety after their ex-citing experiences, and their only regret was that no trace of Andree or his bal-

loon was discovered.

Herr Stadling believes there are bright prospects for the development of the Lena

prospects for the development of the Lena delta fisheries. He says that if the con-templated railroad from the upper Lena to join the great Siberian railroad becomes a fait accompli, a trade will spring up in supplying fish to the industrial and mining

When General Miles condemned the beef He brought the nation lasting grief. For what he said with wings so ficet Our foreign cousins soon did greet— "It was embalmed!"

"I vil' not buy," the German said,
"I hef der full perticklers read;
Und here I dells you, you're a cheat
To try und sell "me any meat
Dot vas embalmed!"

"Monsieur," the little Frenchman cried,
"You haf our honnaire quite defied.
How could you hold the str-range belief
Zat we would buy ze hor-rad beef
Zat is embalmed?"

And so it goes from day to day—
We cannot give the beef away;
Oh, General Miles, you brought us grief
When you announced our army beef
Was all, ermalmed!
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lost on an Arctic Island

quarantine of smallpox. Before going her bedside he was vaccinated, but it w

The young priest, who was the

ed Men in Easy Places.

on their way home from work.

had not been taken

to patrol duty.

to 1.200.

ron have been canceled.

may be.
"The policy of the Administration,

tion tribunal.

of such a policy

VIEWS OF JUSTICE BREWER PLAN OF THE VANDERBILTS

dajority of Americans Favor An-Through Trains to Run From Nev nexition—Does Not Consider the Matter a Party Question. London, Jan. 23.—Justice David J. York to the Pacific Coast-Buying Up Lines.

New York, Jan. 23.-What is practically the final step in the formation of a Van-United States, is now in London en route to Paris, when he will participate in the deliberations of the Venezuelan arbitraChicago and Northwestern.

THE AMERICAN CONTINENT

One of the best informed and largest Wall Street operators yesterday positively confirmed the fact of the transfer.

cerning public sentiment in America in regard to the Philippine question Justic. Brewer said yesterday: Gradually the Vanderbilts have Gradually the vanderbits have been buying in the lines necessary to complete their great plan of a line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They now control a large interest in the Union Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Com-"Undothtedly at the present moment the majority of the people of the United States are in favor of the annexation of the Philippines. Those who believe in expany. Since the Lake Shore consolidation pansion and those who think we should keep all the fruits of war predominate.
"It is not a party question in any acnso of the word. Each of the political parties is divided within itself on the subject, and they are in possession of a direct route to Chicago. All that was needed to complete the chain was the link that the Chicago and Northwestern now supplies. The plan long contemplated and now completed was to take the Chicago and prominent men in both parties and them-selves on this question in perfect accord, and are earnestly endeavoring, according to their honest beliefs, to either hast a

completed was to take the Chicago and Northwestern on the same basis as that upon which the Lake Shore was gathered in. In that case they made an issue of 3 1-2 per cent bonds, which the New York Central exchanged for the old stock, put-Rungers of the protent trans-

Runors of the present transaction have iong been rife in Wall Street and in the railroad world generally.

Upon the apparently excellent founda-tion for the street and the street apparently excellent founda-

The Treaty, I am sure, will be ratified, but I think nothing will be done as to the future of the archipelago until the next Congress meets in December. tion for these reports great activity was brought about in Vanderbilt stocks and especially in New York Central and Un-ion Pacific.

During the past week New York Central "The President, I see, has appointed a Commission to thoroughly investigate the conditions prevailing in the islands, and its report, no doubt, will have great weight to the formulation. veni as high as 137 7-8. in the formulation of the policy of the

went as high as 1377-8.

The new arrangement will result in a great economy in the operation of all the roads concerned, it is claimed.

The system will be solidified and many of the present officials will be dispensed you think there is any probability of a change of sentiment on this subject coming over the country?" he was asked. "That I cannot say," Justice Brewer rewith soon after the Vanderbilts take pos

Through trains will be run from New York to the Pacific Coast, thereby greatpresent by a great majority is in favor apprexation. The 'hurrah element' is on ly reducing the present operating expenses. From New York to Buffalo the route will be over the New York Central: from Buffalo to Chicago over the Lake Shore: from Chicago to Omaha over the newly acquired Chicago and Northwestern; from Chicago and Conthe State Chicago and 'In your opinion, do you think it probable, should the Government decide upon annexation, that the Supreme Court would be called to pass upon the constitutionality "The lawyers are very ingenious," said Omaha to Ogden over the Union Pacific; from Ogden to Portland and Puget Sound Justice Brewer, "and almost any question can be brought before the Supreme Court upon some ground or other." points over the Oregon Railway and Navi-gation Company.

Within the past two weeks frequent con-

sultations have been in progress at the Grand Central station between important rallway men from all sections of the cour-

W. K. Vanderbilt has been a central fig-ure in all of them, and it is significant ure in all of them, and it is significant that his was the head that managed all the details of the Lake Shore consolidation.

When asked about the new deal, Chauncey M. Depew yesterday disclaimed all knowledge of it, and suavely declined to believe such a thing possible.

# SHOT HIS NEIGHBOR DEAD.

Fatal Ending of a Quarrel Over Chickens and a Dog. New York, Jan. 23.-Nicholas Miller

wenty-nine years old, lived at 399 Honeywell Street, Long Island City. His next door neighbor was Santo Torre. Miller kept chickens, and Torre's dog came into his yard to worry and kill them

his yard to worry and kill them.

Miller several times told Torre that he must keep the dog off his premises. The men came to blows about it yesterday afternoon, and Torre got worsted in the fight. Miller afterward went visiting. When he was entering his house on his return Torr suddenly appeared with a double-barreled shotgun. Miller first saw him as he raised the gun to his shoulder. Torre fired one barrel, and a charge of shot struck Miller in the chest. He fell and died in a few minutes. Dr. Mulcahey, who came in an ambulance from St. John's Hospital, thought that the unfortunate man's heart was pierced.

was pierced.

Policeman Crezier arrested Torre and took possession of the gun.

The slain man leaves a widow and four children. Mrs. Torre was held as a witness the police saving that she will bely prove the killing was premeditated.

# TWO EXPLOSIONS.

Cornwall Iron Furnaces Damaged and Several Workmen Injured. Lebanon, Pa., Jan. 23.-The two Brd Coleman furnaces at Cornwall, operated

by the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company of Scranton, were the scene of two explosions Saturday night which caused orce of policemen at police courts, explosious Saturday night which caused criminal court building and other great damage to the plants and created intense excitement in the neighborhood, as it was feared a great many of the workmen were killed and injured. The explosion in No. 1 furnace was caused by a weak spot in the stack above the jacket giving away. Large quantities of hot bricks, coke and iron were thrown amongst the many workmen. Shortly after an explosion occurred at No. 2 fur-nace, caused by the hot iron having eaten its way through a pipe leading to the cinder pit, where, coming in contact with water, it exploded.

but none seriously.

Charles Adams tuable to Work and in Needy Circumstances.

cide here yesterday morning by hanging himself in a building in Tell's lumber yard, a short distance from his home. A little son of the dead man who was playing hide and seek with two or three other children ran against the lifeless body at noon. The child told ex-Mayor Peter Hagerty, and ran against the lifeless body at noon. The child told ex-Mayor Peter Hagerty, and the latter cut the remains down.

Adams was at one time the proprietor of a practical test to a plan for having immense the Hub House in this place. His family is life-rafts built on the new trans-Atlantic lines. in destitute circumstances.

The unfortunate man tried to secure some assistance for his wife and two chil-

dren by holding a benefit ball in Artegia Hall Saturday night. The receipts were not sufficient to pay the expenses. His fallure and ill-health drove him to the crime of self-destruction.

Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 23 .- A jury of Winnebago county holds that to fill a man with liquor and then throw him our of doors on a cold night to die, of the combined effects of liquor and exposure, is manslaughter. Nie Marx, a bartender, has just been found guilty of this crime.

John Webster, jr., was his victim. The
maximum penalty is two years.

#### KEENE FITZPATRICK ILL. College Football Trainer Suffering

From an Abscess. New Haven, Conn., Jan. 23.—Keene Fitz

patrick, the former Yale and present University of Michigan football and track trainer, is lying seriously ill in the Massa-chusetts General Hospital, Boston, with a omplicated abscess of the back. Mr. Fitzpatrick was injured at Ann Ar-

### Zine Trust Organized. Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 23.-J. S. Rogers,

president of the Rogers Shoe Company here, has organized the American Zinc Trust, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. He has been working on the scheme for nearly a year, and has succeeded in interesting ex-Governor Flower, of New York; Daniel O'Day, and Standard Oil men in the project. Rogers is in New York.

Meeting a Popular Demand. Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 22.-The "Leader," one of the oldest papers in Ohio, gave Clevelanders a surprise this morning by announcing a reduction of price of from 3

## CONSTRUCTION OF THE CUP CHALLENGER

NO EXPERIMENTS TO BE TRIED annehing of the Shamrock to Be in

April-Builders Making Rapid Progress. Glasgow, Jan. 23.-Sir Thomas Lipton has requested the "Glasgow Citizen" to contradict the misleading statements which have been published regarding the new racing cutter Shamrock, which is to contest for the America's cup. Many new ideas have been suggested, he says, and in some cases they have been adopted in the construction of the cup challenger, but the issue at stake is too great to induce the designer and builder of the cutter to experiment to any extent. While the new bout is expected to be constructed on improved lines in comparison with the Valleyie III, there will be comparatively little metal mod in the construction of the

metal used in the construction of the Shamrock. A crew of sixty picked men has been engaged and Sir Thomas Lipton is nego-tiating for the purchase of the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild's steam yacht Ro-na, of 1,023 tons, to convey his large party to America

o America.

The builders are making capid progress in the construction of the Shamrock, and she will be launched early in April.

### ATTEMPTED ARSON A FAILURE. Dustardly Attempt Made to Burn the

House of an Editor. Williamsport, Pa., Jan. 23.-A dastardly attempt to burn the residence of Editor W. W. Meginness, of the "Daily Gaz the and Bulletin," was made at an early hour yesterday morning, and was only discovered in time to prevent a aerious fire by the passing of a railroad watchman on his

way home from work.

The fire was discovered at 4:30 o'c'ock, mid had been set underneath a side po ca, and was rapidly making headway to the lattice work, and would soon have enve oped the entire structure, and probably sacrificed the lives of those as eep within. After extinguishing the flames it was discovered that the flends had taken oilsaturated waste and placed it under the porch, and at the rear of the house. The police are making a thorough investiga-

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

The scraw was one of the mechanical powers mean to the Greeks.

Of the thirty-five churches built by Sir Christopher Wren in London marry one-half have de-

The rivers in Northern Russia were frozen this car before the end of October.

Emile Zola is in London, where he registered at the Grossenine Hotel under the name of one of ice best-known characters, Dr. Pascal. Cardinal Mertel is 55 years old, and is so active that he bids fair to reach 100 years. He is one of the few surviving cardinals created by Pres IX. In the eating of most the United States heads all nations. Not less than 11,000,000,000 pounds of meat is used here every year, or 147 pounds to early person. Five thousand million pounds a beef, 4,000,000,000 pounds is pork and \$80,000,00

Jasper Smith, one of the smalltinest citizens of Atlantz, celebrated his sixty-fith birthday last evening in a novel fashion. His guests were one hundred well-known young men of the city, and were served with twenty-nine different kinds of means and fifty-seven different drinks.

Col. Charles Marshall, the eminent havyer of Baltimore, is writing a life of Gen. R. E. Lee. upon whose staff he served during the whole sixil-war. Colonel Marshall wrote all the official re-ports of the Miny of Northern Virginia, and with tien. Horace Porter arranged the texts of sur-

ith the Midland University, Birmingham, Eng-

The oldest Christian structure in Ireland is a markable building, evidently very ancient, but onderfully preserved, at Dingle, in County Kercy. It is popularly known as the "Oratory of Gallierus." Who Gallierus was history does not say, but as the Oratory has stood practically un-injuried for more than 1,500 years, he was prob-ably one of the converts of St. Patrick.

It will surprise many of the Christmas huyers ey purchased is made from skimmed milk and

ertificial ivery. are been made to elucidate the phenometon of larse been made to educate the phenomenon of sleep without success; many theories have been promalgated, but they have fallen short of ex-plaining it. We know that sleep reas the mind more than the body; or, to put it in another way, the mere physical as apart from the nervous per-tion of the organism can be rested sixthout sleep. Negatively the effects of sleeple-sources proves the value and necessity of sleep.

There are the gravest fears as to the salety of the Belgian Antarctic expedition, under the cowater, it exploded.

A number of workmen were injured, but none seriously.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

Charles Adams Unable to Work and University to the University t

Four prisoners broke out of the county juil at Easton, Pa., Jan. 23.—Charles Adams, about forty years of age, committed suf-

> The French government is being urged to give being built for the line coming between Have being built for the line running between flavor and New York. It is proposed to use these raffs as an shades for the decks, and to construct them so that it will be impossible to unbuege them, thus insuring a safe passage for the passengers when the vessel sinks. Over 1,000 lives have been lost in great occan diessters this year, and governments cannot give too much attention to the question of life-saving appliances.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER At last Fourier's Utopian houst that civiliza Sentence of a Bartender for Cruelty to a Dranken Man.

Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 23.—A jury of Win-Donat, has conceived a scheme for effecting this highly desirable end, and his plan is approved by experts in engineering, and is backed by German capitalists. Count Hutten-Cappki and Dr. Shelta-Bouglas, the latter a son of Count Douglas-Ralewid, have gone to Rome to open negotiations with the finition government. The marshes extend thirty-one miles from Terracina to near Velletri.

A cable dispatch from London, says the Daily Mail, announces that the chief beneficiaries under the will of the late Baron Ferdinand de Roths-child are his brother, Baron Albert, and his aster, Miss Alice. The latter gets the munsion at ter, Miss Alice. The latter gets the mussion at No. 143 Piccadilly. Waddeson Manor remains in-tact in the possession of the family. Mr. Alfred Charles de Rothschild gets a large moner legacy. The Earl of Rosebery is bequeathed several valua-ble pictures, and his some-receive legacies. A third brother, Mr. Nathaniel de Rothschild, of Vienna, benefits under the will, which also makes several small legacies to personal friends.

intolerance toward the Polish language in Silesia. This is a province which formerly beloageds to Poland, but the Polish population is largely dishited with Germans and Crechs. It is said that in some of the Silesian towns the Crechs lower in church, when Polish hymns are sung, and other charges if intolerance are proferred against the Bohemians. This discord seems reliculous when one considers that the difference between the two languages is hardly greater than between English and Loveland Scotch, a Polis often speaking at Crech meetings in his own language and a Carch at Polish meetings likewise. But then both notions bold to their own language with the same intensity of patriotic feeling that has enabled them to resist absorption by the Germans, and neither is likely to admit that the other harguage is on a higher level. If the symbolic resumes greater proportions it will be all to the advantage of the Germans.

The recent reconciliation between the Poles and Czechs of Galicía seems to have been very unstable. Complaints have already been made on both sides, but the Czechs particularly are accused of intolerance toward the Polish language in Silesia.